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The Cretaceous beds are sedimentary and less thick than the preceding ones.

The thickness of the Kenai formation ranges from 150 to 10,000 feet and embraces widely distributed outcrops of conglomerates, sandstones, shales, and coal beds. The last period of diastrophism followed Eocene deposition. Glaciation has been an important factor in the development of the present topography.

Gold and coal are the important resources; bituminous coal is of far more commercial importance than the lignites.

E. A. S.

The Geology of the Greymouth Subdivision, North Westland, New Zealand. By PERCY GATES MORGAN. Bull. 13 (New Series), Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines. Pp. 160; pls. 6; figs. 7; maps 8; sections 3.

This area is located along the northwest shore of North Westland and includes about 510 square miles. The oldest rocks are strongly folded argillites and graywackes known as the Greenland series. These are pre-Tertiary in age, no closer correlation being offered. Next younger than these are the coal measures, of probable Eocene age, consisting of sandstones, conglomerates, shales, and mudstones. Some valuable coal seams are also included. Four divisions are recognized: the Paparoa beds of shale and sandstone; the Brunner grits, conglomerates, and sandstones; the Island sandstone; and the Kaita mudstone. It is believed that glaciers existed in the highlands which were furnishing sediments at this time.

Miocene deposits are largely marine, and contain abundant fossils in some localities, so that the age of the rocks is well established. Pliocene exposures are limited. Pleistocene morainic and fluvio-glacial gravels show that a cold climate prevailed at that time. The gravels are everywhere auriferous.

The principal economic resources are the coal beds. The amount of coal in the ground is estimated at 600,000,000 tons, about one-fourth of which is available under present conditions. There are indications of petroleum.

E. A. S.